looks really like an Emperor only when on horseback."

round her neck she were a double row of magnificent pearls. She talks much and animatedly—more than one would expect of such an exalted personage."

As chief of general staff to which he was next appointed it became his duty to in-

spect the whole northern coast, to arrange a system of defense which might be applied

to all states bordering on the sea. The German Diet voted against every Prussian

proposition, and were especially averse to the idea of a German fleet put under Prus-sian direction. When in January, 1861.

Frederick William IV died and his brother

succeeded to the throne, the schemes of the

Prussian government rapidly assumed defi-

niteness and consistency. In order to carry

them out an efficient army was needed, and

the King and his three great Ministers di-

rected all their energies to this end. Gen.

Von Roon began to reorganize the army

under the personal supervision of the King

Bismarck was to secure the necessary funds from the Chamber of Deputies, and

Von Moltke improved the discipline of the

army, the tactics of the troops, and raised this tremendous fighting machine to its highest standard of effectiveness. In 1864

the army under the new regime was put to

a test in the conflict between Germany and

Denmark. Harsh treatment of German in-

habitants by the Danish government was

the assigned cause; the real one was Prussia's determination to obtain possessions

that would give her greater influence along

THE DANISH AND AUSTRIAN WARS.

the general staff in the Danish war, and

after the storming of Duppel, projected the

attack on Alsen and the occupation of Jut-

land. In this war Von Moltke had become

satisfied that the new arm, the needle gun,

might be used as an emblem of peace. The

Austrians regarded such warning with con-

tempt, and in 1866 the breach-loading arm

was used by them for the first time at

Sadowa with terrific effect. An authority

says: "In that year (1866) the Prussians

showed that they had not watched unat-

tentively the Italian campaign and the

which Bismarck, in a high-handed, uncon-

stitutional way, and against the wishes of

the chambers, had brought to perfection

Von Moltke, afterward, in a speech made in the Chamber of the Korth German Union,

showed that the grand total of men called

to arms was 664,000. Then, as now, Prussia

had the preponderence of men, as Austria

was obliged to keep large forces south of

the Alps. Nearly the whole of the regular army, eight of the nine corps. or 300,000 men, was placed at the disposition of Von Moltke. All the

lines of railway were simultaneously used

for the transport of the great army. What

Von Moltke aimed at was a distribution of

his forces over the different theaters of the

war, and their union on the battle-field.

The problem was to bring the great army

the enemy." The territories of Hanover, Hesse Cassel and Nassau were overrun, all

favoring Austria, and which being inter-

posed between the Westphalian and Rhen-

ish provinces, might out off communica-

tion between the lower Rhine and Berlin

The commencement of the war was made

by advancing the armies of Breslan and

Berlin through the enemy's country, effect-

ing their combination by forcing the enemy back. Von Moltke's characteristic tactics

were seen on the field of Sadowa. His army had a front of four miles—so wide a front

that he could not withstand an attack; but

he turned this disadvantage to an advant-

movement by which he was able to concen-

trate all his divisions on the battle-field

and surround the enemy. Only once did

Von Moltke appear in the front at Sadowa,

on the day of the battle July 3. He had

staff by the American war, of combining the most distant field operations by means

On his return from the stage, where he

had played such a part, this man of mod-

esty simply said: "I have but done my

duty." On June 22 the three German

and Frankenstein; the same day they be-

side by side on the heights of Sadowa; and the 22d they were massed before the walls

of Presburg and Vienna with their victori-

ous standards. In one week they had

fought their principal battles, captured

two hundred guns, 39,800 prisoners, and in seven weeks had raised Prussia to the headship of Germany, laid the foundations

of a unity that should support the house of Hohenzollern; and Europe had recog-

military leaders and the most consummate

THE GREAT STRUGGLE WITH FRANCE.

The next field of his activity was the

the Franco-German war, the momentous

struggle which cost Napoleon III his

throne and scattered the second empire.

The whole story is remarkable and pict-

uresque, enlisting French chivalry, Freder-

ick William, the Crown Prince, and that

wonderful man of blood and iron, Bis-

marck, but our concern is Count Von

Moitke's share. War was declared July 10.

1870. The French Emperor, Leboenf, his Minister of War, and Marshal MacMahon

were not aware that Germany could place 550,000 men in the field, while France could

barely muster 800,000. They proposed to

overcome the numerical majority by an overwhelming initiative—by placing 150,000 at Metz, 100,000 at Strasburg, 80,000 at Chalons, and then, by uniting the large

armies, cross the Rhine at Maxar, and thus

force Baden, Wartemburg and Bavaria to

war the mobilization of the German army

was complete, and the different corps were on the march to the Rhine and the Misel.

Two months flew by; the trenches at Sedan and Gravelotte had been filled with

French and German dead, and Von Moltke

had penned up an army in Metz. "Nach

Paris" was now his watchword, and the

army of the Crown Prince, 240,000 strong, marched unopposed to the southwest. Metz surrendered on Oct. 27, two days be-

fore Von Moltke was seventy, and was

made a count. Proud Paris, extraordinary

in vitality, remarkable in fertility of in-

[Continued on Third Page.]

nized Von Moltke as one of the remarkable

fully mastered the lessons afforded the

of the electric telegraph.

tactician of the age.

over the mountains, and to unite it before

American war. In that year they brought

into use the new military organization

General Von Moltko was in command of

TO-DAY

Twenty-seven styles of all-wool Knee Pants Suits, including three styles of Vestee Suits, 4 to 10 years, five lines of Boys' Long Pants Suits in Union Cassimere—blue and gray Flannel, seven styles Jersey Suits, at

Children's Suits from \$1.50 to the finest novelties.

Are showing seventeen lines of Men's and Youth's Suits at

Choice patterns, latest styles and well made.

Broken lines on Bargain Counter at half price.

Underwear from 19c to \$6.50 a garment. Best 50c Underwear ever sold. All of the newest things in Neckwear.

Here's a stunner, for To-day only: Pure all-Silk Black Half Hose for

39 CENTS,

Fur Stiff Hats, in all the new blocks, for

Fur Stiff Hat, worth \$1.50, for

Worth regularly \$2.50 and \$2.

75 CENTS.

Open till 10 o'clock.

OWARDS a continuance of this week's activity, in which we have exceeded all our previous records of spring business, we shall offer on Monday (27th)

DRIVES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

50 cases choice colorings, new designs, Plaids, Stripes and Plains, in Outing Cloths, English Flannelettes, Norwich Fancy Twill Domets, Amoskeag Teazle Cloth, at lower prices than heretotore named in any market.

A large collection Shantung Pongees at 25 per cent. reduction from recent quotations.

Renfrew 60-inch Turkey Red Table Damask from

their recent fire sale. 50 cases Pacific Mourning Calicoes at a low figure. American Indigoes, Arnold Indigoes, Shirting Prints, Gloucester, Hamilton, Manchester, Passaic, Hartel, Allen

Fancy Prints, and 50 cases Cochere Madders, all at lowest prices ever

offered.

Stocks complete in all departments. Lowest prices always a certainty.

MURPHY, HIBBEN &

(WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.)

ALSO "BIG 4"

EXCURSION TO TERRE HAUTE

Saturday, April 25. The "Big 4" will sell round-trip tickets to Terre Haute at \$2.25, for all trains of Saturday, April 25, on account of Odd-fellows' celebration; good to return on all trains of the 25th, 26th, and 27th.

Special Reduced Rates to New Orleans, La.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The "Big 4" will sell round-trip tickets on April 25, good to return until May 10. Rate from Indianapolis twenty-three (\$23) dollars for the round trip.

For tickets and full information call at Big 4 fices, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South lines street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union tation, Indianapolis.

CINCINNATI. DAYTON. TOLEDO. DETROIT. NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON. BALTIMORE. RICHMOND. CHATTANOOGA. ATLANTA. NEW ORLEANS. JACKSONVILLE

Tickets sold at UNION STATION CITY TICKET OFFICE, corner Il linois St. and Kentucky Ave., and at

134 SOUTH ILLINOIS ST. H. J. RHEIN, General Agt.

WOLSELEY ON SHERMAN

The Journal has secured a series of

articles from the pen of

LORD WOLSELEY They will treat of the Civil War in the United States and the part taken therein by the late Gen. SHERMAN. The views and conclusions of the famous English soldier are not likely to be at all times in harmony with those entertained by American soldiers, but it is certain that General Wolseley's articles will be read with close interest by many thousands of the ex-soldiers of the Union. The first of these articles will appear in the KILLED HIS FAMILY.

Wife and Two Children Slain with an Ax by a Fiendish Husband

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 24.-The police late to-night received from Archie, Mo., the details of a horrible crime, the murder by E. B. Soper of his wife and two children. Last Tuesday night E. B. Soper bought a ticket and left for Kansas City on a Missouri Pacific train. His absence on Wednesday and Thursday caused suspicion, and the city marshal broke into his house to make an investigation. When the marshal burst open the door he witnessed a terrible sight. In the middle of the sitting-room floor lay the body of a young child, a boy, with its head crushed into a shapeless mass and through the open bedroom door was seen the dead bodies of Mrs. Soper and another child. Mrs. Soper's head and face were chopped nearly to pieces and the head of the child was split in twain. An ax standing in the corner of the room, the blade covered with blood and matted hair, told the method of the murder. A letter on a table in the sitting-room was addressed "To the authorities or whoever may find these bodies." In the letter occurred this passage: "I was best for me thus to act; rather than desert them I have slain them. What could they have done for a living? They would have lived miserably." The letter was eigned by the husband of the murdered woman and the father of the children. Soper was a butcher. He went to Archie from Clay county, and although poor was regarded well by the community. No motive for the crime beyond that hinted at in the letter referred to above has been dis-

Outrage by Masked Men. COOKVILLE, Tenn., April 24. - Last Wednesday night two men, masked, visited the house of a widow named Lydia Hudsen near the Overton county line. who resided with ber two daughters, Azaline, aged twenty-one, and Emily, aged thirty. The brutes beat and bruised the women horribly, shooting Azaline in the head, inflicting a wound along the scalp three inches long, and furrowing out the skull. The outlaws then criminally assaulted all three of the women, remaining till daylight. Mrs. Hudson and her daughters are respectable, poor, hard-working women. Captain Walton Smith and Morgan and Davis have been employed with a posse to search the adjoining country for the men.

Swallowed a Cork While Laughing. BROOKLYN, April 24.-Rev. George W. Bothwell, of the Classen-avenue Church of the Covenant, is thought to be dying at the hospital from the effects of swallowing a cork, which lodged in his lung. He was holding the cork in his mouth while pouring out some medicine from a bottle, when something caused him to laugh, and the cork was drawn down his throat. The operation of tracheotomy has been suc-cessfully performed. Dr. Bothwell was formerly president of the Straight Univer-

sity, Louisiana. Knocked Out in the Third Round. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 24.-Charles Kemmick, of this city, and James Scully, of Woonsocket, R. I., fought to-night at the rooms of the Twin City Athletic Club for a purse of \$1.000, \$200 to the loser, and the one-hundred-and-forty-pound champion-ship of America. In the third round Kem-mick landed on Scully's jaw, and the Woon-socket man was unable to rise at the call of

Nearly 10,000 Immigrants in Three Days. and in 1859 lieutenant-general. He directed

DEATH OF COUNT YON MOLTKE

The Fatherland's Greatest Warrior Dies Suddenly of Failure of the Heart.

He Attended a Session of the Reichstag in Berlin Yesterday Afternoon and a Few Hours Later the Aged Hero Was Dead.

Characteristics of a Long Life Spent in Battling for the Cause of Prussia.

From a Court Page to the Climax of Greatness as a Soldier-His Career in Many Wars-His Triumph in the Struggle with France.

GENERAL VON MOLTKE DEAD.

The Aged Warrior Dies Suddenly and Un-

expectedly of Heart Failure.

BERLIN, April 24.—The death of Field
Marshal Count Von Moltke has been announced.

Count Von Moltke attended the session

Dorseback."

"Of the Empress he wrote: "She is both beautiful and elegant. Her neck and arms are of matchless beauty, her figure slim, her toilet recherche in the extreme—no overdressing. She had on a white satin dress, with such a train that in future ladies will require yards more stuff than at present. Her head-dress was scarlet, and Marshal Count Von Moltke has been announced.

of the Reichstag held this afternoon. His death was very sudden, and the physicians who were summoned announced that it was caused by failure of the heart. He died at 9:45 P. M., passing away quietly and painlessly. The news of the Count's unexpected death has caused great sorrow in

HIS LIFE AND WORK.

Beginning in a Humble Way, He Finally Reached the Front Rank of Greatness. Helmuth Charles Bernard Von Moltke was born at Parachine, in Mecklenburg, Oct. 26, 1800, the year in which Napoleon won Marengo and drove the Austrians out of northern Italy. Shortly after his birth his father purchased an estate in the Danish Duchy of Holstein, where he passed his childhood as a Danish subject. When he was twelve years of age he was sent with an elder brother to the Land Cadet Academy at Copenhagen. For one year, according to the Danish custom, he filled the post of court page; and in 1819 joined an infantry regiment at Rendsburg. He is described at this time as "a graceful young man, with fair hair and good-humored blue eyes, with a quiet courtesy of manner and a frank, sincere countenance, at times overshadowed with a pensive melancholy. There was no difficulty, however great, which his indomitable energy and fixity of purpose could not overcome. His comrades respected him greatly, and this he knew, but he forebore to profit by it. While in social intercourse frank of conversation and communicative, he maintained, in his official capacity, a stern reserve, and was notably imbued with an unflinching devotion to duty, coupled with a rare spirit of conscientious-

In the year 1882 he tired of the Danish service, where the chance of promotion was small, and repaired to Berlin, and after a severe examination entered that of Prussia. the youngest second lieutenaut in the Eighth Regiment of Foot Guards stationed at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. His father had lost all his property by the war, and the young lieutenant, who was without an allowance, had to make the most of his slen-der pay. He was very ambitious to study modern languages, and by the closest financial economy accomplished what would be regarded a wonder by most people. Although a remarkably taciturn man, it has been wittily said of him that he knew how to hold his tongue in eight languages. His devotion to linguistic studies did not interfere with his military duties, and his abi ity and energy led to his speedy prome While still a heutenant he was given direction of a school of division, discharging his duties so well he was assigned to the duty of making surveys of Posen and Silesia. In 1835 he was pr moted captain, and sent to Turkey with four others to organize the Turkish army on the Prussian model. The Turks would not submit to the rigorous discipline and the plan was not attended with success.

TRAVELER AND AUTHOR. In 1838-39 he made a tour through Asia Minor on horseback, riding 6,300 miles. He made many sketches, and on his return contributed much information concerning the geography of that province. Ritter." the geographer, used these sketches, comparing them with the accounts of Alexander the Great's campaigns, the travels of Marco Polo, and the accounts of the crusades. He traced the historic Euphrates from its source to the sea, sailing down its stream upon inflated sheep-skins like Xenophon. During the later portion of his residence in Turkey he wrote a history of the Russo-Turkish expedition. He himself pronounced his work a failure, but competent military authorities give it high

In writing of Russia and Austria guarding Europe from the wave of the Moslem invasion, he said: "Russia did it with greater results; Austria with greater renown. One cannot forget, in recalling their respective conquests, that the German emperors fought Turkey in the day of her might; the Czars when she was sinking into decay. Austria's extended line of operations lay through a waste and semi-barbarous country, through provinces entirely destitute of water, and inhabited by Serbs, Bosnians and Arnauts, who to this day give evidence of their military qualities. In the affinity of their religious creeds Russia possessed a great advantage, as well as in her connection with the Turkish seaboard. But Russia, having developed into so terrible an enemy, could be at once the friend and guardian of her weaker foe. If then it come to this, that all of her Engages paighbors constituted all of her European neighbors constitute hemselves the defenders of this once formidable Turkish empire, and at the time they dread its fall, not difficult to understand how the final solution to this great problem may well take place beneath the time-hon-ored walls of Byzantium. The esser members of the body-politic are destroyed; the heart alone remains. It wants nothing but a rebellion in the capital to give the finishing stroke to the collapse of he Turkish monarchy.'

In 1840 he returned to Europe, and went to the now famous watering-place of Heli-goland to repair his shattered health. A serman author who met him there describes him as: "Tall and spare in figure, his face gaunt and weather-besten, with clear-out features, the taciture earnestness of his thin-lipped, compressed mouth, in no wise corresponding with the vivacity which one discerns in the clear and graphic pages of his book. It is easy to see that he must really have undergone all those in-credible hardships which he describes in his letters; hardships which only an iron will and a naturally good and well-pre-served constitution could have enabled him to bear. He was gazetted major in 1841, and soon after married his neice, Fraulein Von Bert, trom Holstein. His published letters afford some delightful pictures of his happy domestic relations and a home

life charming in its simplicity. PROMOTION AT LAST. In 1850 he was made lieutenant-colonel, a year later colonel; in 1856 major-general, SUNDAY JOURNAL of APRIL 26.
And will not be found in any other

And will not be found in any other

And will not be found in Indiana.

New York, April 24.—In the past three landed at the barge office. This eclipses the record of any three days in the history of the barge.

New York, April 24.—In the past three landed at the barge office. This eclipses the record of any three days in the history of the barge.

New York, April 24.—In the past three landed at the barge office. This eclipses the record of any three days in the history of the barge.

New York, April 24.—Hon. Ence H. Columbian Commission and can be rebecame a member of Parliament of Maudany three days in the history of the barge of the United States Treasurer's often in that year became a member of Parliament of Maudany three days in the history of the barge of the United States Treasurer's often in that year became a member of Parliament of Maudany three days in the history of the barge of the United States Treasurer's often in the power to thus sion, or if it be held that the power to thus sion, or if it be held that the power to thus sion, or if it be held that the power to thus sion, or if it be held that the power to thus sion, or if it be held that the power to thus sion, or if it be held that the power to thus sion, or if it be held that the power to thus sion, or if it be held that the power to thus sion, or if it be held that the power to thus sion. to England, was present at his betrothal to

WASHINGTON, April 24 .- The anti-administration press of the East and West continue to announce menacingly that the treasury is threatened with a serious deficit by virtue of excessive appropriations at the hands of the last Congress. It is true that the surplus has been reduced to a low ebb-about \$12,000,000-but it can be stated positively, without any reservation, that every audited warrant against the federal government will be paid without delay or quibble when presented. There is not the least danger of financial embarrassment on the part of Uncle Sam on account of pentions, river and harbor demands or the redemption of the four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds, which fall due on the 1st of September, or anything else. Already the officials at the Treasury Department have found a number of plans for meeting obligations as they may be presented. In the first place, there are about \$21,000,000 of subsidiary coin in the treasury which has been counted all along as unavailable assets, as no one has asked for it, and this can and will be paid out on pensions, and to meet other obligations, if necessary. This can also be counted in the reserve held for the redemption of the national bank notes. It is not necessary to pay on the appropriations for river and harbor improvements and public buildings any faster than the money is needed for disbursement, and thus large sums will accumulate from that direction, payments being made in installments as needed. The collections from internal revenues, and customs duties, and other directions, daily exceed the expense by several hundred thousand dollars. So far as the redemption of the four-and-ahalf-per-cents., amounting to fifty or sixty millions, are concerned, there will be no trouble whatever. It is altogether likely that the surplus by the 1st of September will accumulate sufficiently to redeem all these bonds, should a demand be made for the payment of all at one time, but such a thing would be almost paradoxical. If,

want to buy other bonds for security, would, undoubtedly, to a large extent, accept the terms of this proposition as a temporary expedient, and thus the emergency would be bridged. In fine, the Secretary of the Treasury has ample assets and latitude at his command to meet all obligations of the government as they are pre-sented, and it can be stated upon the highest authority that all this talk about a threatened deficit is buncombe, intended to frighten the ignorant, and create prejudice An Associated Press dispatch says: Secretary Foster has not yet arrived at any conclusion as to the plan to be adopted for the refunding of the four-and-a-half-percent. bonds, amounting to \$30,000,000, which fall due on Sept. 1. In the course of a conversation to-day, on the condition of the government finances, Secretary Foster expressed himself as having no fear of the inability of the government to meet all its obligations as they might arise. There would be no trouble, he added, about the next quarterly payment of pensions in June, aggregating between \$25,000,000 and \$28,000,000. The available money at the tisposal of the Tressury he placed about \$70,000,000. Included in this aggregate, the Secretary mentioned the subsidlary coin now in the treasury, the large amount of deposits held by national banks, the surplus of, approximately, \$11,000,000, and, also, about \$6,000,000 in bullion and \$4,000,000 in silver dollars in the treasury, upon which no certificates have been issued. Nothing has yet been decided upon with respect to the method to be adopted

ver coin now in the treasury vaults. M'KINLEY 18 WILLING.

Special to the Indianapolla Journal.

armies were encamped at Dresden, Gorlitz gun their bold march in Bohemia. On the 3d of July these cohores were fighting If Nominated for Governor He Will Accept Campbell's Offer as to Campaign Issues.

to get into circulation the subsidiary sil-

WASHINGTON, April 24 .- "If the Republicans of Ohio nominate me for Governor when their convention is held, in June next. I will meet Governor Campbell more than half way in his proposition to conduct the campaign upon general lines and ignore all personalities," said Major McKinley this afternoon to a Journal correspondent, referring to the interview with Governor Campbell, in the Journal of Wednesday last, on personalities in campaigns and his hope that McKinley would be the Republican nominee, because he would not suffer personal attacks in the press or on the forum. "Yes, I believe Governor Campbell will be the Democratic nominee," continued the Major, "and I assure you that I heartily approve of the Governor's proposition of making the contest upon general party principles. The Ohio Democrate are guilty of enough shortcomings to enable the Republicans to make an excellent campaign upon State issues, while the records of the two parties in national affairs and the tariff law passed by the last Congress will give the Republicans all the ammunition they want. Personalities have no place in a State or national campaign. They are degrading, unpleasant and mean nothing more than a bad disposition. Conceding that a candidate is honpreserve their neutrality. Two days after est and capable it is useless to discuss his this somewhat surprising declaration of personal affairs, and it shows a weakness for a cause to drag personalities into the campaign. I am willing to stake Ohio Republicanism against Ohio Democracy, with Governor Campbell in the coming contest,

and fight it out on that line." Major McKinley will attend a Republican demonstration in New York city on next Wednesday night, after which he returns here and, with Mrs. McKinley, proceeds to their home in Canton, O. Their departure will end a lengthy and pleasant residence in the national capital. Washington suffers from a gerrymander that was aimed only at McKinley. He served twelve years in the lower house of Congress.

NO OFFICES TO GIVE OUT.

vention, could not stand starvation and the grip of the steel that Prussia had been tightening about her for months, and on Jan. 28, 1871, after a stubborn and heroic resistance, the arm-stice was concluded at Versailles and the Treasurer Nebeker Has No Places at His Bestowal-Who Will Count the Money. siege was raised. At the triumphal entry

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. fice, on next Monday morning, has received

the Princess Royal of Great Britain, and visited England again to attend the obsequies of the Prince Consort.

He also accompanied him to Paris, St. Petersburg and other European capitals, enlarging his ideas of men and manners and againing an insight into the complex politics of the continent. He was particularly interested in the English government and people, and saw much of Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie under favorable conditions. He wrote: "Napoleon III has none of the dark earnestness of his great uncle, neither his imperial presence nor his studied deportment. He is quite a simple, rather a small man, whose placid countenance has a divided expression of amiability and benevolence. "Louis Napoleon cannot employ men of independent character, as the reins of government must virtually remain in his own hands. If things were better regulated a greater amount of freedom might be allowed; but is the present state of France a strong personal government is alone possible, which, by the way, is most suited to the French character. To allow freedom of the prese would be as impossible as to allow an army in the field to discuss the orders and dispositions of the general in command. Louis Napoleon has displayed both wisdom and consideration, firnness and self-reliance, as well as elemency and moderation, qualities all veiled beneath an external repose. He looks really like an Emperor only when on borseback."

THERE WILL BE NO DEFICIT

THERE WILL BE NO DEFICIT

Uncle Sam Has Ample Funds to Meet Pension and All Other Obligations.

Reports to the Contrary Emanate from Democrate, and Are Intended to Deceive the Ignorate and Influence Them Politically.

Governor Campbell's Proposition Eagerly and Assume His Duties as Treasure—Justice Bradley. already a number of letters from friends in Indiana, and elsewhere, making inquiry as to what assistance will be needed in the count of the cash on hand, which work will be commenced Monday. The impression appears to obtain that a number of men will be employed for this work. The committee to make the count of cash has already been selected, and the only man who could come from Indiana has been designated already in the person of George W. Robertson, of Mount Vernon, who is chief of a division in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. Robertson is familiar with the work, having performed that duty for Mr. Huston when the the latter assumed control of the Treasurer's office about two years ago. Mr. Robertson ter assumed control of the Treasurer's office about two years ago. Mr. Robertson represents Mr. Nebeker's interest. A. T. Huntington has been selected to represent the interest of the retiring Treasurer, while the government has chosen Mr. Daskam, of the public money division, to look after its interests in the count. This is all the force needed for the work. Mr. Nebeker has no more patronage, for the present at least

All Demands on the Federal Treasury Will

It May Cause Another Postponement of Im-Be Promptly Met. portant Cases Before the Supreme Court. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 24 .- The condition of Justice Bradley, who has been confined to his house for about two weeks with a cold and an attack of the grip, is not so favorable to-day as it has been, and his associates are apprehensive that he will not be able to be present in court next Monday, when the Behring sea and lottery cases should come up. He had been steadily improving, and, up to this morning, it was thought that he would be in court on Monday if the weather was mild. As stated in these dispatches last Monday, when argument in the cases was post-poned partly on account of Justice Bradley's illness, the court is averse to hearing either of these important matters without a full bench, and it is probable, therefore, that they will again be post-poued. As the term of the court is drawing rapidly to a close, a further postpone-ment would make it almost, although not quite, certain that these cases would not come up until next October or November f the court reconvenes. Justice Bradley s obliged to take extreme care of his health, and cannot safely venture out of doors in his present condition. His illness caused a false report to-day that Mrs. Bradley was dead. WHO MADE THE ERROR? An Italian Says Our State Department

Wrongfully Translated Rudint's Note. WASHINGTON, April 24.-Mr. Salvatore Cortesi, correspondent of the Tribuna, of Rome, Italy, has been recently sent to the United States expressly to give that paper information on the Italio-American question. Mr. Cortesi denies that Baron Fava has made an ercor in transmitting Marquis Di Rudini's dispatch, which demanded that the parties guilty of the New Orleans massacre be brought to justice. He denies that Baron Fava demanded the punishment to the Secretary, translated correctly

Dresent at least.

J. E. Baker, of Covington, is here with
Mr. Nebeker, and it is stated be will be ap-

pointed private secretary to the Treasurer, vice Miss Tanner, who is to be appointed to a clerkship under civil-service examina-

JUSTICE BRADLEY'S ILLNESS.

of the offenders, instead of by a process of law. Mr. Rudini's dispatch was presented French, as it is customary to translate in that language all diplomatic documents before presenting them to the State Department. If it be true that an error occurred in the translation, and consequently a misunderstanding, it must not be charged, he says, to the Baron, but to the translator of the State Department that translated the dispatch from the French into English. however, there is not a sufficient surplus to STREET-CAR SERVICE. meet the demand for redemption the treas-

ary can and may propose to hold the bonds Cost Per Passenger of Operating Lines by now deposited for circulation, and pay Cable, Electricity and Mules. per cent. interest. The banks which do not WASHINGTON, April 24.-Superintendent intend to contract circulation, and do not Porter, of the Census Bureau, to-day made public a bulletin upon the subject

of the relative economy of electric and animal motive street railways. The covers statistics on fifty lines of street railway, ten of which are operated by cable, ten by electricity and thirty by animal power. The total cost of the ten cable roads, including ments, is given as \$26,351,416. The total number of passengers carried was 101,995,695, at a total cost of \$3,286,461. The operating expenses per car per mile were refore 12.12 cents, and the operating ex-

penses per passenger carried 3.22 cents. The length of all tracks, including sidings, is given as nearly 143 miles. The total cost of ten electric roads, including equipments, is given as \$2,426,285, with a total track mileage of 367,22 miles. The total number of passengers carried was 8,031,834, at a cost of \$336,961, or 13,21

cents per car per mile and 3.82 cents per passenger carried. The total cost of the thirty animal-power lines, together with the equipment, is given as \$22,788,277, with 552 miles of track. 'he operating expenses of these lines for the year were \$6,986,019; carrying 190,434,783 assengers. The expense per car per mile was therefore 18.16 cents, and the cost per pas-senger carried 3.67 cents,

The expense per car per mile on cable roads varied from 9.39 cents to 21.91 cents; on electric roads, from 8.34 cents to 86.04 cents; on animal roads, from 9.10 cents to 27.02 cents. Of the electric roads under consideration nine are operated by the trolley system and one by the storage-battery sys-

MINOR MATTERS. Three Great Scientific Bodies to Meet in the

National Capital in August. WASHINGTON, April 24.—This summer will be a memorable one in the history of Washington as a meeting place for scientific societies. In addition to the National Academy of Sciences now in session and the great medical conventions to be held here in May, three great scientific bodies will assemble here in August. The first, and, numerically, the greatest, is the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which will assemble here Aug. 19, and continue in session a week. This body includes hundreds of members dwelling all over the United States and Canada, and its proceedings for the forty years it has existed under its present name form the record of the scientific progress of the times. In August the Theological Society of America, composed of about 150 members, will meet here. Following the meeting of the American society the Interna-tional Geological Congress will convene here Aug. 26. This congress meets every three years, and this will be its fifth meetng, and the first held on this side of the Atlantic. It is expected that there will be many distinguished scientists from Europe in attendance. In connection with this congress, as a part of the entertainment of the foreign delegates, an excursion is talked of to the Grand 'Canon of Colorado and other points which would have especial interest to geologists.

Phœbe Couzins Asks Reinstatement. WASHINGTON, April 24.-The trouble among the lady managers of the world's fair, begun in Chicago, has been transferred to Washington. Miss Phæbe W. Couzins, who has been deposed as secretary of the board of lady managers, had an audience with Secretary Foster to-day in regard to being reinstated. She brought with her a letter from Charles H. Jones, of St. Louis, who urges upon Secretary Foster the retention of Miss Couzins, and in fact he made a legal argument to the effect that the lady managers cannot depose her; that the commission only can do so. He asserts that by the action of the commission "the secretary of the board of lady managers" is made an officer of the World's [Continued on Second Page.]

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Defenseless Workmen, Women and Children Slaughtered Without Mercy.

AWFUL ATROCITIES IN CHILI

Some Shot to Death by Government Troops While Begging for Bread, and Others Hunted Down in the Nitrate Pields.

Balmaceda's Forces Routed by the Rebels at Pozo Almonte, and Many Slain.

Victors Guilty of the Most Horrible Excesses-Manipuri Villages Burned by the British -Portugal Cowed by Lord Salisbury.

BUTCHERIES IN CHILL

Horrible Atrocities Committed by Both the Rebel and Government Troops.

PANAMA, April 16 .- Following are the latest mail advices relative to the Chilian revolution: The Lima Comercio published the following on March 28: The headquarters and commissary offices of the army have been removed from Valparaiso to Santiago and General Juan Velasque has been appointed staff commander-general. On the 3d of March the Imperial returned to Valparaiso, after one of her risky trips. In Valparaiso secreet meetings were being held by those favorable to the revolution. Exchange on London stood at 16d, on Paris

at 1f 70c and on Hamburg at 1m 89pf.

A correspondent writing in Callao on

Arequipa, which left Valparaiso on the 14th, arrived here to-day. On the 17th she called at Baledra and in the latter port received orders not to call at any other port of Chili. Passengers, who have arrived by the Arequips, state that the Chiliann army is almost entirely in favor of the revolution, although the government has at its order over 30,000 men. The Imperial had not, as had been reported, been captured by the revolutionary squadron. She reached Camarones, and there attempted to disembark troops, but could not do so, due to the prompt action of the revolutionary party. She then returned to Antofagasta, and running past the iron-clad Esmeralda, entered the port; but she could not land the men there, so she ran out again and was followed during fourteen hours by the Esmeralda, but distanced the latter and landed the forces she carried in Coonimoo on the 15th. The Maypo was not boarded, but was captured by the forces on board, and with her they at once joined the revolutionary squadron. Senor Horacio Lyons was arrested while in bed by officers of the government. Santiago business houses would not cash drafts drawn by the government, and for this reason all the silver held by the government was sent by land to Buenos Ayres, whence it will be sent to Europe. Due to this movement, all the passenger and cargo traffic was closed for some days.

"The troops which started from Antogafasta to cross the Tarpaca desert returned to the latter port, which was already in the hands of the revolutionists. Men were be-ing recruited in Talcahuano and Coronel, and thence dispatched to Santiago, which, it appears, will form the central bulwark of the government, now that the disaster at Poso Almonte has changed the tactics of the government. Two hundred and thirty-four of the wounded in that action were landed in Valparaiso by the steamer Isis. Five thousand men were engaged in the Poso Almonte affair, and rumors state that about five hundred of the government force and eight hundred of the revolutionary force were killed and wounded in that sanguinary struggle. The German steamer Setos landed in Valparaiso seventy-three refugees from Iquique. The bitter feeling felt at Valparaiso against the government is caused by the fact that ladies and young girls distribute bulletins averse to the gov-

rnment, and in favor of the revolution.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF WORKMEN. The following terrible narrative is from the pen of a newspaper correspondent. It is dated: "Office of the Ramirez saltpetreworks, Tarapaca, Feb. 22:" "On the 4th, Martin Larrain arrived here. He is the same man who, on the 4th inst., saved the workmen who were on strike in Iquique. At 6:30 A. M. on the morning of the 3d upwards of three thousand workmen col lected at the Poza Almonse in order to proceed to Iquique and make a formal representation respecting the scarcity of provisions. Shortly after they reached the works the manager, Mr. Wm. Johnson, gave them ten barrels of biscuits and one thousand tine of preserves, which were mained there that night, and on the following day sent some of their leaders on to Negreiros. There more men were to be collected. Suddenly, however, a train sppeared, loaded with government troops, under Martin Larrain. Without baltfire on the defenseless workwomen and children. afterward the forces marched forward and killed all the men. Meanwhile the men from the Negreiros works, with the commissioners from Ramirez, returned to their houses, otherwise they might also have fallen victims. Some who escaped from the slaughter took refuge in the nitrate fields, but were subsequently followed up and killed. After these deeds had been committed some eighty-nine men were arrested and of this number eighteen were mur-

The Lima Diargo said on March 16: The Chilian government and the Chilian rebe anthorities have both shot several persons. Among the number was Anibal Naranjo, a government officer, who was shot when the rebels retired from Ovalle. It is stated that when the government forces retired from Pozo Almonte on Camina they shot all the prisoners they had and destroyed all the nitrate establishments they passed.

ONE THOUSAND KILLED AND WOUNDED. The number of men who took part in the fight at Pozo Almonte on March 7 is estimated at four thousand, and nearly threefourths of this number were under the orders of the government leaders. The contest was a sanguinary one, and more than one thousand killed and wounded was the result. The Balmaceda forces were routed, with the loss of all their artillery and the greater number of the infantry. The cavalry, which took no part in the combat, joined with the few infantry soldiers who fled toward the west and with the head of Barboza's column which arrived at the Pampa after the action, immediately retired toward Camina. The revolutionary army committed a number of atrocities, which the commanders and officers could not prevent, at Pozo Almonte, the center of the nitrate district, at which there were about one thousand inhabitants, and of whom many perished, including women, when the dispersed troops were followed up and when the victors commenced to plunder the drinking shops and

A cable message received in Callao on March 31 reads: The revolutionary squadron has left Iquique for Valparaiso, after receiving on board the men of war, and transports the whole of the revolutionary shore forces. The object is to attack Val paraiso. Twenty-two men-of-war and transports compose the fleet."
The schooner Clelia, which has arrived

from Iquique, Pisagua and Mollendo brings terrible details of the combat at Pozo Almonte between the government forces and the rebels. It is stated that after the fight